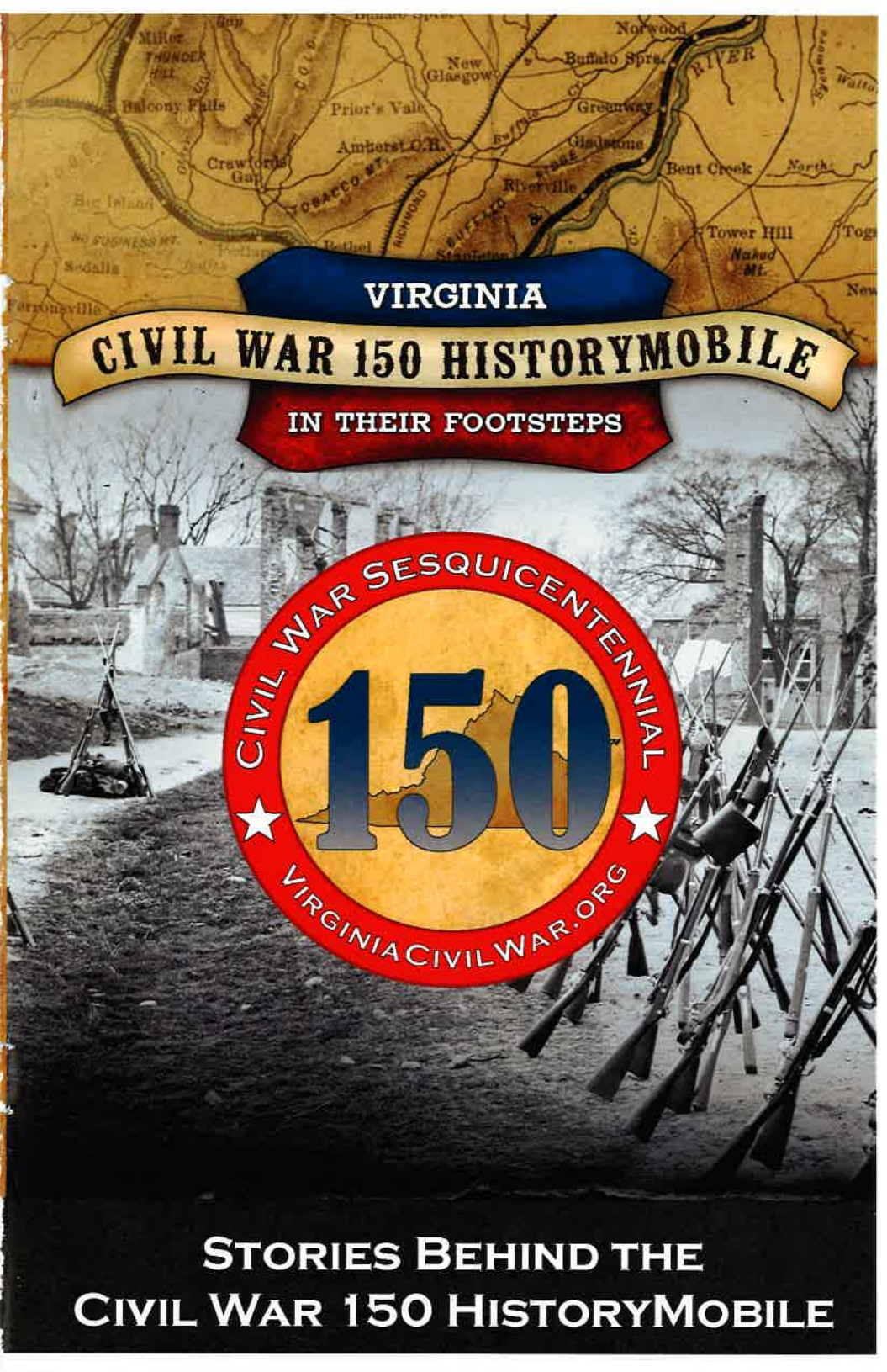

VIRGINIA
CIVIL WAR 150 HISTORYMOBILE
IN THEIR FOOTSTEPS
CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL
150
VIRGINIACIVILWAR.ORG
STORIES BEHIND THE
CIVIL WAR 150 HISTORYMOBILE

Stories Behind the Civil War 150 HistoryMobile

Contents

Outside the HistoryMobile		**2**
Inside the HistoryMobile	**Battlefront**	**6**
	Homefront	**8**
	Slavery and Freedom	**9**
	Loss	**10**
	Gain	**12**
	Legacy	**14**
	Principle Civil War Battles in Virginia	**15**

The Virginia Civil War HistoryMobile, a walk-through, interactive "museum on wheels," allows visitors to imagine events related to the Civil War from many points of view. The exhibit will carry the visitor through battlefront, homefront, and the journey to freedom to explore the profound impact of the Civil War on Virginia, the end of slavery, the reunification of the nation, and the war's enduring and often controversial legacy.

Designed with the National Park Service and the Virginia Historical Society, the HistoryMobile debuts on July 21, 2011, in conjunction with the 150th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run). It travels throughout Virginia and beyond through 2015. For the HistoryMobile schedule or information on other sesquicentennial programs in Virginia, visit www.VirginiaCivilWar.org.

OUTSIDE THE HISTORYMOBILE

Slave Pen. Exterior view
Date: Between 1861 and 1869
Location: Alexandria, Virginia
Image courtesy Library of Congress

Alexandria, Virginia, was home to one of the country's largest slave trading companies, Franklin Armfield Slave Market. Enslaved people were held in pens such as the one pictured to await their sale to individuals or other dealers. Slave traders in Virginia often sold to other dealers, who took the enslaved people further south, where they would be sold in other markets like New Orleans, Louisiana.

During the war, the Franklin Armfield Slave Market and the surrounding site was utilized as a military prison for deserters, the L'Ouverture Hospital for black soldiers, and as a barracks for contrabands who fled from Confederate states and sought refuge with Union troops. Another Alexandria slave market, the Bruin Slave Jail, inspired scenes in Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Lt. James B. Washington, a Confederate prisoner, with Capt. George A. Custer of the 5th Cavalry, U.S.A.
Date: May 31, 1862
Location: Fair Oaks, Henrico County, Virginia
Image courtesy Library of Congress

George Custer is renowned for his Last Stand at Little Big Horn, but before 1876, he was a captain in the Union army. Throughout the war, he made his way up the ranks, becoming a general (despite graduating last in his class at West Point).

Custer is pictured here with Confederate Lt. James B. Washington from Virginia. Washington was Custer's pre-war friend and classmate from West Point. Unlike Custer, Washington resigned from the United States Army on April 27, 1861, ten days after Virginia seceded from the Union, to join the Confederate army.

Washington was taken prisoner and photographed with Custer at the Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, which took place on May 31 and June 1, 1862. The battle was part of General George McClellan's Peninsula Campaign. It was neither lost nor won by either side, but Fair Oaks marked the beginning of the Union's retreat and the Seven Days battles.

View of Richmond, Va
Date: Between 1860 and 1865
Location: Richmond, Virginia
Image courtesy Still Picture Branch of the National Archives and Records Administration

Richmond, Virginia became the capital of the Confederacy on May 29, 1861, when Confederate President Jefferson Davis arrived in the city. The water power of the James River, the slave trade, and the city's markets made Richmond a key industrial city for the Confederacy.

Over the course of the war, from 1861 to 1865, Richmond's population would swell to more than 100,000 people. As the city became overcrowded, food shortages plagued its populace and leaders. Union armies constantly targeted the city, most notably during McClellan's 1862 Peninsula Campaign. When Richmond finally fell to the Union army on April 2, 1865, Confederates burned stores and army supplies to prevent the Union from appropriating them. After the Confederate evacuation, Abraham Lincoln visited the fallen city on April 4, 1865.

Federal soldiers in front of bomb-proof headquarters
Date: Between 1860 and 1865
Location, Fort Burnham, Petersburg Siege, Virginia
Image courtesy Library of Congress

Union forces in the Army of the James captured Fort Harrison, southeast of Richmond on the Richmond-Petersburg line September 29, 1864. The next day, General Robert E. Lee organized an effort to recapture the fort, but failed. The Union soldiers, some of whom are pictured here, re-named the fort "Fort Burnham" after the Union general killed in the attack on September 29.

Bull Run, Va Federal cavalry at Sudley Ford
Date: March 1862
Image courtesy Library of Congress

At the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), Union General Irvin McDowell depended upon the element of surprise while crossing Sudley Ford. But after massive Union delays, Confederate officer E. P. Alexander spotted the glint of Union bayonets across the ford. Thus, the Union and Confederacy confronted each other in their first major battle. There had been no way that Union or Confederate citizens, like these children, could have predicted the long war to come and its great impact.

Group of contrabands at Foller's house
Date: May 14, 1862
Location: Cumberland Landing, New Kent County, Virginia
Image courtesy Library of Congress

When the Union army established itself at Fort Monroe in Hampton, Virginia, some enslaved people seized the opportunity to run to Union lines for freedom. The first three slaves to do so presented themselves to Union General Benjamin Butler. Formerly a politician, Butler recognized that protecting runaways from repossession by their masters would create political turmoil. Instead, on May 27, 1861, he labeled these three slaves "contrabands of war," a term used to describe smuggled property. Butler set a precedent for Union armies: A slave would not be returned to a master who was loyal to Confederacy, and the Union deprived the Confederacy of the necessary manpower slaves provided on farms and digging fortifications. These contrabands would now serve the Union as they would have served the Confederacy, performing camp duties and working on fortifications.

Row of stacked federal rifles; houses beyond
Date: April 3, 1865
Location: Petersburg, Virginia
Image courtesy Library of Congress

Confederate soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia would stack their rifles and surrender them to Union General Ulysses S. Grant's army on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House. But Union soldiers stacked their rifles in Petersburg six days earlier, depending upon their bayonets to hold the rifles up. Otherwise, by the last months of the Civil War, bayonets had become virtually obsolete. Modern warfare of the time, best exemplified with the Siege of Petersburg's (June 1864-March 1865) trench warfare, depended less on the close, hand-to-hand combat for which bayonets were needed. Instead, soldiers dug into trenches, building earthworks and fortifications, the remains of which can still be seen and traversed on Civil War battlefields today. Between each army's trenches was a no-man's land, which soldiers avoided to fight safer distances from each other.

Cottage of Col. Nathaniel Michler, U.S. Engineers, at Bryant house
Date: 1865
Location: Petersburg, Virginia
Image courtesy Library of Congress

This photograph shows the cottage of Union Colonel Nathaniel Michler, headquartered in Petersburg, Virginia, during the Siege of Petersburg. Michler was an engineer from Pennsylvania who, like many Civil War officers North and South, attended West Point Military Academy. Unlike enlisted men, officers sometimes brought their families with them on campaigns. Civilians supported military men and reported back home about life on campaign, military successes, and military disappointments.

Other women, including African American contraband and slaves, followed Civil War armies serving as nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, cooks, waitresses, and chambermaids. More than 21,000 women served the Union army in these capacities, while an estimated 10,000 served the Confederacy.

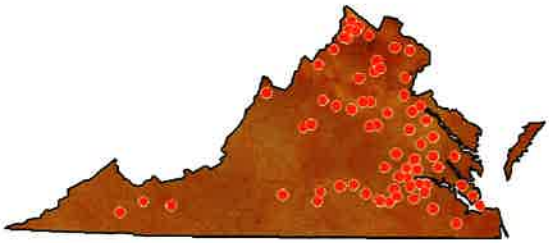
Gen. Robert Nugent and staff. (Irish Brigade)
Date: June 1865
Location: Vicinity of Washington, D.C.
Image courtesy Library of Congress

Taken somewhere around Washington, D.C., likely in Virginia, this photograph depicts Union General Robert Nugent and his staff. Nugent began the war with the 69th New York Infantry Regiment of the Irish Brigade at the First Battle of Manassas. He led the unit in many Virginia battles, including Fair Oaks, Gaines Mill, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, and Malvern Hill.

Though the Confederacy had no official Irish Brigade like General Nugent's, Irish-Americans contributed to the Confederacy on the battlefield, in Southern society, and in Confederate political circles.

INSIDE THE HISTORYMOBILE BATTLEFRONT

Virginia sat at the geographic center of the Civil War. With Washington, D.C. and Richmond, the Union and Confederate capitals, only a hundred miles apart, Virginia and its people saw one third of the war's battles.



Some key Civil War battles in Virginia

Soldiers' letters provide insight into many aspects of the war in Virginia - from camp, battle, and siege, to life and death. One of the most heart-rending Civil War letters is transcribed in part below and pictured right. Private James Robert Montgomery of Mississippi wrote this letter from Spotsylvania, Virginia, in 1864 to his father before his death. Stained with the young soldier's own blood, the letter provides details of his wounding and impending death and bids a final and loving farewell. Montgomery died four days after he wrote the letter.

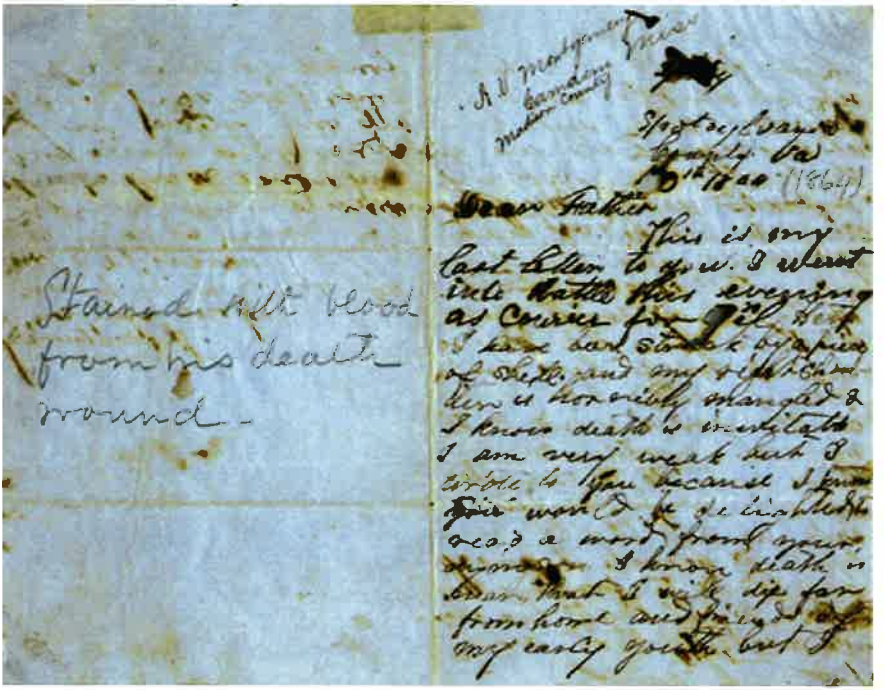
Dear Father,

This is my last letter to you. . . . I have been struck by a piece of shell and my right shoulder is horribly mangled & I know death is inevitable. I am very weak but I wrote to you because I know you would be delighted to read a word from your dying son. I know death is near, that I will die far from home and friends of my early youth. . . .

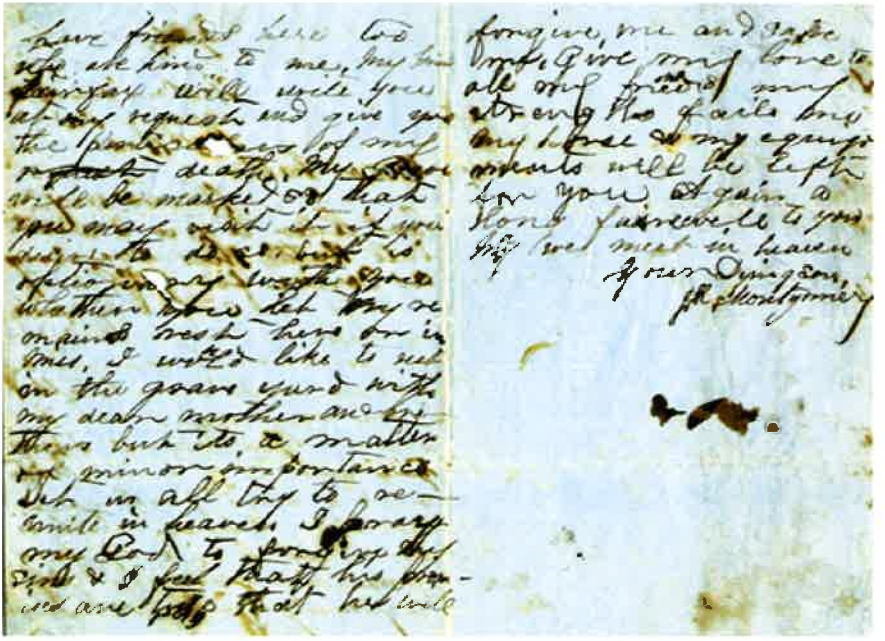
My grave will be marked so that you may visit it if you wish to do so. . . . I would like to rest in the graveyard with my dear mother and brothers but it's a matter of minor importance. . . . Give my love to all my friends. My strength fails me. My horse & my equipments will be left for you. Again a long farewell to you. May we meet in heaven.

Your Dying Son,
J. R. Montgomery

Letter courtesy The Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia



Front



Back

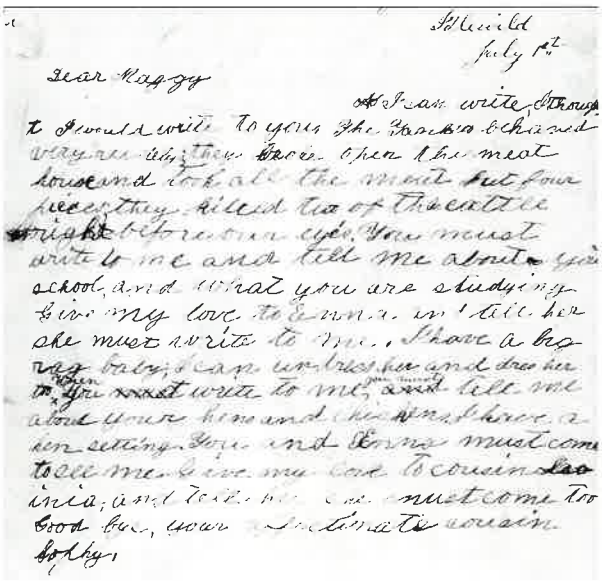
HOMEFRONT

Sophia Downman's letters represent one of the youngest documented perspectives of the Civil War. Sophia, writing from Idlewild Mansion outside of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was only eight years old. In the letter below, one of four shown in the HistoryMobile, Sophia described the hardships of life in the midst of war to her cousin, Maggy. Idlewild saw several skirmishes and even housed Robert E. Lee's headquarters for a night in May 1863, and Sophia's correspondence recounts much of this Virginia history in the midst of a young girl's life.

Idlewild
July 1st [1862]

Dear Maggy,
As I can write, I thought I would write to you. The Yankees behaved very rudely; they broke open the meat house and took all the meat but four pieces; they killed two of the cattle right before our eyes. You must write to me and tell me about your school, and what you are studying. Give my love to Emma and tell her she must write to me. I have a big rag baby; I can undress her and dress her too. When you write to me you must tell me about your hens and chickens. I have a hen setting. You and Emma must come to see me. Give my love to cousin Salinia, and tell her she must come too.

Good bye,
your affectionate cousin, Sophy



Letter courtesy
Jerry Brent

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM

The proximity of the Union army in Virginia brought opportunities for freedom. Virginia's enslaved people gained emancipation after the war, but sometimes seized the moment for freedom during the struggle at great risk to themselves and their families. Inside the HistoryMobile, hear Abraham and Hester Tuckson, an enslaved husband and wife who lived near Fredericksburg, discuss whether or not to escape to freedom.

Location of Fall Hill Plantation outside of Fredericksburg, VA, where the Tucksons were enslaved.

Image courtesy Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park.

Hester and Abraham Tuckson were married at Fall Hill Plantation in December 1857. Their union was a slave marriage, lacking any legal standing or protection. Nevertheless, the couple managed to remain together and raise a family before the Civil War. Hester and Abraham had four children: Emma, born May 1856, Nancy, born September 1858, a third child who died, and Leonia, born in August 1862.

Early in the war, likely in the spring of 1862, Abraham escaped from Fall Hill. Soon after, he returned to the plantation, demanding his clothes from his former master, Dr. John R. Taylor. He also made an unsuccessful attempt to see Hester.

Two years later, Abraham enlisted in the 23rd United States Colored Troops. He passed near Hester and his family when his regiment marched near Fredericksburg in the 1864 Overland Campaign and engaged in battle at the Alrich Farm on May 15, 1864. Two months later, on July 30, 1864, Abraham was killed at the Battle of the Crater without seeing his family again.

Hester stayed on the plantation until the war ended. She lived in Fredericksburg with her children after the war and owned property there, working as a washerwoman. In 1902, she moved to Washington, D.C., where she died on September 14, 1905.

Loss

The Civil War left many Virginians homeless, fatherless, or destitute. Many of Virginia's young men died in the struggle. Those pictured below experienced the bitterness of war, whether through loss of life, loss of home, or loss of family.

Their stories are featured in the HistoryMobile.

Loss

1. Sergeant Major Cary Robinson (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
2. Private Lewis Martin (Image courtesy National Museum of Health and Medicine)
3. Varina Howell Davis (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
4. Appomattox home of Lucretia "Lula" McLean (Image courtesy Library of Congress)
5. George William Bagby (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
6. Unknown Soldiers (Image courtesy Library of Congress)
7. Charles King Mallory, Jr. (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
8. Mary Anna Randolph Custis Lee (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
9. Brigadier General William Lowther Jackson (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
10. Colonel Lewis Burwell Williams (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
11. Hetty Cary Pegram Martin (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
12. Horses and Mules (Image courtesy Library of Congress)
13. Flora Cooke Stuart (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
14. John Moncure Daniel (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
15. Jack the Bulldog (Image courtesy Ken Turner; Photograph by Chet Buquo)
16. Brigadier General James Barbour Terrill (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
17. Edmund Ruffin (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
18. Ruined home of Susan Margaret Chancellor (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
19. James K. Boswell (Image courtesy Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park)
20. Major General George Henry Thomas (Image courtesy National Portrait Gallery)

GAIN

While consolation for the hardships of war came slowly, the Civil War brought freedom to Virginia. Over time, the reunited nation healed and began a path towards prosperity, strength, and worldwide respect. Those pictured below distinguished themselves during and after the war.

Their stories are featured in the HistoryMobile.

GAIN

1. John Mercer Langston (Image courtesy Library of Congress)
2. Major General William Mahone (Image courtesy Library of Congress)
3. Sergeant Powhatan Beaty (Image courtesy Library of Congress)
4. Rebecca Wright (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
5. Lieutenant General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
6. Major General Fitzhugh Lee (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
7. Clara Barton (Image courtesy Library of Congress)
8. Terrill Bradby (Image courtesy National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution)
9. Maggie Walker (Image courtesy National Park Service, Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site)
10. John Mitchell, Jr. (Image courtesy Library of Virginia)
11. Private James Hanger (Image courtesy Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc.)
12. Sara Bagby (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
13. Antonia Ford Willard (Image courtesy Library of Congress)
14. Major Alexander T. Augusta (Image courtesy Moorland Spingarn Research Center, Howard University Archives)
15. Booker T. Washington (Image courtesy National Portrait Gallery)
16. Constance Cary Harrison (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
17. William H. Brisby (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)
18. Lucy Goode Brooks (Image courtesy Friends Association for Children)
19. Sergeant William Harvey Carvey (Image courtesy Library of Congress)
20. Sergeant Major George Cary Eggleston (Image courtesy Virginia Historical Society)

LEGACY

New Market, Virginia

The Bloody Angle at Spotsylvania, the "Field of Lost Shoes" at New Market, Mrs. Henry's Hill at Manassas, or the high ground at New Market Heights near Richmond. From Port Republic in the Shenandoah Valley to the Crater near Petersburg and Mr. McLean's parlor at Appomattox, once-typical places were transformed, made legendary.

Our search for a single meaning for all these places will always fail because these places have always meant different things to different people. For the descendant of a soldier, they are places of reverence. For the scholar, places of learning. For African Americans and immigrants, they are places associated with new-found freedom -- or opposition to it. To some, they are testament to the best and the worse of humanity. To others, they are eloquent statements about the waste and futility of war.

Whatever their meaning, these places help us to see an event that touched every Virginian in different ways, an event long ago that remains central to Virginia's identity. What happened in our back yards, in our towns, along our rivers, and in our valleys helped launch the American nation on a path to power and greatness -- Union once asunder now changed, inseparable.

Site of the Battle of the Crater, Petersburg, Virginia

For more on the HistoryMobile, you can visit the Virginia Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Commission's website at:

www.VirginiaCivilWar.org/historymobile

Follow the HistoryMobile around Virginia on Facebook (www.facebook.com/virginiacw150) and Twitter @virginiacw150

123 PRINCIPAL CIVIL WAR BATTLES IN VIRGINIA

Source: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Battle Summaries

Battle	Date	Location	Principle Commanders
Sewell's Point	May 18-19, 1861	Norfolk	Lt. D.L. Braine U.S.N. (US) Brig. Gen. Walter Gwynn and Capt. Peyton Colquitt (CS)
Aquia Creek	May 29-June 1, 1861	Stafford County	Cdr. James H. Ward (US) Col. Daniel Ruggles (CS)
Big Bethel	June 10, 1861	Hampton and York County	Brig. Gen. Ebenezer Pierce (US) Col. John B. Magruder and Col. D.H. Hill (CS)
Blackburn's Ford	July 18, 1861	Prince William and Fairfax Counties	Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell (US) Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CS)
First Manassas (First Bull Run)	July 21, 1861	Prince William and Fairfax Counties	Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell (US) Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Brig. Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CS)
Ball's Bluff	October 21, 1861	Loudoun County	Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone and Col. Edward Baker (US) Brig. Gen. Nathan G. Evans (CS)
Dranesville	December 20, 1861	Fairfax County	Brig. Gen. E.O.C. Ord (US) Brig. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (CS)
Cockpit Point	January 3, 1862	Prince William County	Lt. R.H. Wyman (US) Brig. Gen. S.G. French (CS)
Hampton Roads	March 8-9, 1862	Hampton Roads	Lt. John Worden (US) Capt. Franklin Buchanan and Lt. Catesby R. Jones (CS)
Kernstown I	March 23, 1862	Frederick County and Winchester	Col. Nathan Kimball (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Yorktown	April 5-May 4, 1862	York County and Newport News	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan (US) Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston (CS)
Williamsburg	May 5, 1862	York County and Williamsburg	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan (US) Maj. Gen. James Longstreet (CS)
Eltham's Landing	May 7, 1862	New Kent County	Brig. Gen. William B. Franklin (US) Maj. Gen. Gustavius W. Smith (CS)
McDowell	May 8, 1862	Highland County	Brig. Gen. Robert Milroy and Brig. Gen. Robert Schenck (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Drewry's Bluff	May 15, 1862	Chesterfield County	Cdr. John Rodgers (US) Cdr. E. Farrand, Brig. Gen. William Mahone, Capt. S. S. Lee, and Lt. John Taylor Wood (CS)

Sewell's Point	May 18-19, 1861	Norfolk	Lt. D.L. Braine U.S.N. (US) Brig. Gen. Walter Gwynn and Capt. Peyton Colquitt (CS)
Front Royal	May 23, 1862	Warren County	Col. John R. Kenly (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Winchester I	May 25, 1862	Frederick County and Winchester	Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks (US) Maj. Gen. T.J. Jackson (CS)
Hanover Court House	May 27, 1862	Hanover County	Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter (US) Brig. Gen. Lawrence O'B. Branch (CS)
Seven Pines	May 31-June 1, 1862	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan (US) Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Maj. Gen. G.W. Smith (CS)
Cross Keys	June 8, 1862	Rockingham County	Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont (US) Maj. Gen. Richard S. Ewell (CS)
Port Republic	June 9, 1862	Rockingham County	Brig. Gen. Erastus Tyler (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Oak Grove	June 25, 1862	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Beaver Dam Creek	June 26, 1862	Hanover County	Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Gaines' Mill	June 27, 1862	Hanover County	Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Garnett's & Golding's Farm	June 27-28, 1862	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan (US) Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder (CS)
Savage's Station	June 29, 1862	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. Edwin Sumner (US) Maj. Gen. John Magruder (CS)
White Oak Swamp	June 30, 1862	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. William Franklin (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Glendale	June 30, 1862	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Malvern Hill	July 1, 1862	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Cedar Mountain	August 9, 1862	Culpeper County	Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Banks (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Rappahannock Station I	August 22-25, 1862	Culpeper and Fauquier Counties	Maj. Gen. John Pope (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Manassas Station Operations	August 25-27, 1862	Prince William County	Brig. Gen. G.W. Taylor (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Thoroughfare Gap	August 28, 1862	Fauquier and Prince William Counties	Brig. Gen. James Ricketts (US) Lt. Gen. James Longstreet (CS)

Second Manassas (Second Bull Run)	August 28-30, 1862	Prince William County	Maj. Gen. John Pope (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee and Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Chantilly	September 1, 1862	Fairfax County	Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny and Maj. Gen. Isaac Stevens (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Fredericksburg I	December 11-15, 1862	Spotsylvania County and Fredericksburg	Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Kelly's Ford	March 17, 1863	Culpeper County	Brig. Gen. William W. Averell (US) Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee (CS)
Suffolk/Norfleet House	April 13-15, 1863	Suffolk	Brig. Gen. John Peck (US) Lt. Gen. James Longstreet (CS)
Suffolk/Hill's Point	April 11-May 4, 1863	Suffolk	Brig. Gen. John Peck (US) Lt. Gen. James Longstreet (CS)
Chancellorsville	April 30-May 8, 1863	Spotsylvania County	Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee and Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (CS)
Salem Church	May 3-4, 1863	Spotsylvania County	Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Fredericksburg II	May 3, 1863	Fredericksburg	Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick (US) Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early (CS)
Brandy Station	June 9, 1863	Culpeper County	Maj. Gen. Pleasonton (US) Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (CS)
Winchester II	June 13-15, 1863	Frederick County and Winchester	Brig. Gen. Robert Milroy (US) Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell (CS)
Aldie	June 17, 1863	Loudoun County	Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick (US) Col. Thomas Munford (CS)
Middleberg	June 17-19, 1863	Loudoun County	Brig. Gen. David M. Gregg (US) Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (CS)
Upperville	June 21, 1863	Loudoun County	Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton (US) Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton and Brig. Gen. Beverly Robertson (CS)
Manassas Gap	July 23, 1863	Warren County	Maj. Gen. William H. French (US) Maj. Gen. Richard Anderson (CS)
Auburn I	October 13, 1863	Fauquier County	Maj. Gen. William. H. French (US) Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (CS)
Bristoe Station	October 14, 1863	Prince William County	Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren (US) Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill (CS)
Auburn II	October 14, 1863	Fauquier County	Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren (US) Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (CS)
Buckland Mills	October 19, 1863	Fauquier County	Maj. Gen. J. Kilpatrick (US) Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (CS)

Rappahannock Station II	November 7, 1863	Fauquier and Culpeper Counties	Maj. Gen. George G. Meade (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Mine Run	November 27-December 2, 1863	Orange County	Maj. Gen. George G. Meade (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Morton's Ford	February 6-7, 1864	Orange and Culpeper Counties	Brig. Gen. J.C. Caldwell (US) Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell (CS)
Wilderness	May 5-7, 1864	Spotsylvania County	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Port Walthall Junction	May 6-7, 1864	Chesterfield County	Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler (US) Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood (CS)
Spotsylvania Court House	May 8-21, 1864	Spotsylvania County	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Cloyd's Mountain	May 9, 1864	Pulaski County	Brig. Gen. George Crook (US) Brig. Gen. Albert Jenkins (CS)
Swift Creek	May 9, 1864	Chesterfield County	Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler (US) Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CS)
Cove Mountain	May 10, 1864	Wythe County	Brig. Gen. William W. Averell (US) Brig. Gen. William. E. Jones (CS)
Chester Station	May 10, 1864	Chesterfield County	Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler (US) Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CS)
Yellow Tavern	May 11, 1864	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (CS)
Proctor's Creek	May 12-16, 1864	Chesterfield County	Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler (US) Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CS)
New Market	May 15, 1864	Shenandoah County	Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel (US) Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge (CS)
Ware Bottom Church	May 20, 1864	Chesterfield County	Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler (US) Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CS)
North Anna	May 23-26, 1864	Caroline and Hanover Counties	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Wilson's Wharf	May 24, 1864	Charles City	Brig. Gen. Edward Wild (US) Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee (CS)
Totopotomoy Creek/ Bethesda Church	May 28-30, 1864	Hanover County	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Haw's Shop	May 28, 1864	Hanover County	Brig. Gen. David M. Gregg (US) Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton (CS)

Old Church	May 30, 1864	Hanover County	Brig. Gen. Alfred Torbert (US) Brig. Gen. Matthew C. Butler (CS)
Cold Harbor	May 31-June 12, 1864	Hanover County	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Piedmont	June 5-6, 1864	Augusta County	Maj. Gen. David Hunter (US) Brig. Gen. William E. Jones (CS)
Petersburg I	June 9, 1864	City of Petersburg	Maj. Gen. Quincy Gillmore (US) Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CS)
Trevilian Station	June 11-12, 1864	Louisa County	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton (CS)
Petersburg II	June 15-18, 1864	City of Petersburg	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard (CS)
Lynchburg	June 17-18, 1864	City of Lynchburg	Maj. Gen. David Hunter (US) Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early (CS)
Jerusalem Plank Road	June 21-24, 1864	Dinwiddie County and Petersburg	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Saint Mary's Church	June 24, 1864	Charles City	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton (CS)
Staunton River Bridge	June 25, 1864	Halifax County and Charlotte	Brig. Gen. James Wilson and Brig. Gen. August Kautz (US) Maj. Gen. William H.F. "Rooney" Lee (CS)
Sappony Church	June 28, 1864	Sussex County	Brig. Gen. James Wilson and Brig. Gen. August Kautz (US) Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton (CS)
Ream's Station I	June 29, 1864	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. James Wilson and Brig. Gen. August Kautz (US) Maj. Gen. William Mahone and Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee (CS)
Cool Spring	July 17-18, 1864	Clarke County	Maj. Gen. Horatio Wright (US) Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early (CS)
Rutherford's Farm	July 20, 1864	Frederick County and Winchester	Brig. Gen. William W. Averell (US) Maj. Gen. S.D. Ramseur (CS)
Kernstown II	July 24, 1864	Frederick County and Winchester	Brig. Gen. George Crook (US) Lt. Gen. Jubal Early (CS)
Deep Bottom I	July 27-29, 1864	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock (US) Maj. Gen. Charles Field (CS)
Crater	July 30, 1864	Petersburg	Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)

Deep Bottom II	August 13-20, 1864	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee and Maj. Gen. Charles Field (CS)
Guard Hill	August 16, 1864	Warren County	Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt (US) Lt. Gen. Richard Anderson (CS)
Globe Tavern	August 18-21, 1864	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill, Maj. Gen. Henry Heth, and Maj. Gen. William Mahone (CS)
Ream's Station II	August 25, 1864	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock (US) Maj. Gen. Henry Heth (CS)
Berryville	September 3-4, 1864	Clarke County	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Lt. Gen. Jubal Early (CS)
Opequon	September 19, 1864	Frederick County	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Lt. Gen. Jubal Early (CS)
Fisher's Hill	September 21-22, 1864	Shenandoah County	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Lt. Gen. Jubal Early (CS)
New Market Heights (Chaffin's Farm)	September 29-30, 1864	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell (CS)
Peebles' Farm	September 30-October 2, 1864	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, and Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren (US) Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill and Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton (CS)
Saltville I	October 2, 1864	Smyth County	Brig. Gen. Stephen Burbridge (US) Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Jackson (CS)
Darbytown and New Market Roads	October 7, 1864	Henrico County	Brig. Gen. A. Kautz and Maj. Gen. David Birney (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Tom's Brook	October 9, 1864	Shenandoah County	Brig. Gen. Alfred Torbert (US) Maj. Gen. Thomas Rosser (CS)
Darbytown Road	October 13, 1864	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. Alfred Terry (US) Lt. Gen. Richard Anderson (CS)
Cedar Creek	October 19, 1864	Frederick, Shenandoah, and Warren Counties	Maj. Gen. Horatio Wright and Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Lt. Gen. Jubal Early (CS)
Boydton Plank Road	October 27-28, 1864	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock (US) Maj. Gen. Henry Heth (CS)
Fair Oaks & Darbytown Road	October 27-28, 1864	Henrico County	Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler (US) Lt. Gen. James Longstreet (CS)

Marion	December 17-18, 1864	Smyth County	Col. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman (US) Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge (CS)
Saltville II	December 20-21, 1864	Smyth County	Col. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman (US) Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge (CS)
Hatcher's Run	February 5-7, 1865	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphreys and Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren (US) Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon (CS)
Walkerton	March 2, 1864	King and Queen County	Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and Col. Ulric Dahlgren (US) Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton (CS)
Waynesboro	March 2, 1864	Augusta County	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Lt. Gen. Jubal Early (CS)
Fort Stedman	March 25, 1865	Petersburg	Maj. Gen. John G. Parke (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee and Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon (CS)
Lewis' Farm	March 29, 1865	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren (US) Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson (CS)
Dinwiddie Court House	March 31, 1865	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Maj. Gen. George Pickett and Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee (CS)
White Oak Road	March 31, 1865	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. G.K. Warren (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee and Lt. Gen. Richard H. Anderson (CS)
Five Forks	April 1, 1865	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Maj. Gen. George Pickett (CS)
Petersburg III	April 2, 1865	City of Petersburg	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
Sutherland's Station	April 2, 1865	Dinwiddie County	Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles (US) Maj. Gen. Henry Heth and Maj. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox (CS)
Namozine Church	April 3, 1865	Amelia County	Maj. Gen. George A. Custer (US) Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee (CS)
Amelia Springs	April 5, 1865	Amelia County	Maj. Gen. George Crook (US) Maj. Gen. Rosser and Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee (CS)
Rice's Station	April 6, 1865	Prince Edward County	Maj. Gen. John Gibbon (US) Lt. Gen. James Longstreet (CS)
Sailor's Creek	April 6, 1865	Amelia, Prince Edward, and Nottoway Counties	Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan (US) Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell and Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon (CS)
Cumberland Church	April 7, 1865	Cumberland County	Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphreys (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)

High Bridge	April 6-7, 1865	Prince Edward and Cumberland Counties	April 6: Col. T. Read (US) and Maj. Gen. Thomas Rosser (CS) April 7: Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphreys (US) and Maj. Gen. William Mahone (CS)
Appomattox Station	April 8, 1865	Appomattox County	Maj. Gen. George A. Custer (US) Brig. Gen. Lindsay Walker (CS)
Appomattox Court House	April 9, 1865	Appomattox County	Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant (US) Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)

NOTES

NOTES

The Virginia Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Commission deeply appreciates the partnership of the following organizations that collaborated on the creation and tour of the Civil War 150 HistoryMobile

National Park Service
Virginia Historical Society
Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles
Virginia Tourism Corporation
Volvo Trucks North America

Financial support is generously provided by

National Endowment for the Humanities
Altria * Walmart * Norfolk Southern

Special thanks are extended to Elizabeth Heffernan, Rick Holcomb, Scott Kress, Amanda Kleintop, Dale Kostelny, Roy Knox, Donald Pfanz, Andrew Talkov, C. L. Wilson, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, Virginia Department of Transportation, and the American Trucking Association

Contact information
Virginia Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Commission
910 Capitol Street, 2nd floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 786-3591
info@VirginiaCivilWar.org